LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

HE HILLING OF CASTANDS AT

Disastrous Riot at Havana Caused By It.

Three Hwadred and Fifty Person Killed.

to Problems I would have day Meeter IN VIRGINIA.

nternational Yacht Race Palles Through.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Fe'prusry 3. ons are still on a strike, and are quite resolute not to give in to the reduction proposed by Commodete Vanderbilt, The and were all employed on the new Hudson River Railroad Depot. The Commodore wants the men to work for \$4 per day, instead of

The following telegram, explanatory of the Key West tragedy, has been received in this

The duel between Castanon and Reyes, editor of El Republican, did not take place because the authorities interfered. Another Cuban challenged Castanon, but the latter would not accept. The Cuban then insulted Castanon who fired a shot at him, and in returning the fire Castanon was killed.

Another Cuban and a Spaniard, who were present, exchanged shots, and were both

The jury in the Gleason divorce case could not agree, and were discharged yesterday. They stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant.

There were six hundred and fifty-seven immigrants landed at this port since January 26 making a total of four thousand two hundre d and eighty-four who have arrived since the

FOREIGN. Great Britain.

London, February 3 Mr. Douglas has received a letter from Yir. Asbury, declining his form of challenge fo ra race between the yachts Sappho and Cambria, and now offers a new proposition to Doug'tas, for three races, from Nob Light, round Owers Light, off the Sussex coast, thence around a steamboat twenty miles out to sea, and tack to Nob Light, a total distance of \$50 m iles. Asbury recalls his former offer to race the Sappho unconditionally, and insists on a time allowance, should a race now take p lace, and the observance of the New York rule of measurement. Douglas will probably a ccept the Owers Light race, if it is offered.

France.

Several deputies propose soon to move in the Corps Legislatif the restoration of the property of the Orleans family.

MA / PERGINSA.

RICHMOND, Bebru ary 3. Information has been received that Charles Thomas, living some eight or ten mil es from Floyd Court House, was forcibly taken from his home last eight and unmercifully whipped by a party of disguised men. It appears that Thomas had been in the service of the internal revenue as informer, and spon his reports several parties engaged in the illicit distillation of whisky were arrested and their property seized, and it is supposed that the friends of his victims in the neighborh ood ad- Columbia. ministered the castigation. Heaves s tripped, bound and received several hundred hishes.

FLORIDA.

KEY WEST, Febr uary 3.5 Mr. Ramons, agent of the Cuban Jr nta, has received a dispatch confirming theore, port that three hundred and fifty persons had been killed and wounded by the Spanjards in Havana, in a tumult growing out of the Castanon affair. At the latest accounts the rarnage had not ceased. The Cubans seem to have been murdered without respect to persons.

Rev. Mr. Nasby's Domestic Experience When torn from my peaceful home to fite our friends of the South, I hed a wife which I loved. Life wuz a peaceful streeme, and we floated calmly along. She took in washin', and I taket politics at a neighborin' grocery, investin' she proceeds of her labor in the sustenance afforded at the bar. When I pet urned, wat me? The killin' uv men outrite wuz not the mest heartrendin' incidents of that fratricidal struggle. It was the severin' uv domestic ties—the tearin' down of domes tic altars, and the separatin' of families. When

altars, and the separatin' of families. When I returned I wuz coldly met. Looizer dame wuz at home. I askt her in my old family of way for a dollar and a 36, ez I wanted to go down the street.

"That's played!" she remarkt.

"Hevn't you got it?" I askt.

"I hev," she replied, "and I propose to keep it. I hev diskivered suthin since yoove bim gone. I hev found that its easy enuff to support myself and children washin' at a dollar a dozen, but add to that a hulkin man, with a nose like yourn, and it's narder than I keer. This house is mine—yoo kin vacate."

And she calmly rung out ashirt or the washirter than a mose in the second of the sec This house is mine—yoo kin vacate."

And she calmly rung out ashirt en the wat
she sell wun a common place semark insted ov

ahe sel wur a common piace semark instead of a practical divorse.

I such her. A feendish ablishmist hed put this idea futu her hed, and she hed actid on it. Since that time I hev wendid my way alone, subsistin by chance. Ablishmism ows me the lieker I ought to hev hed out of what that woman hes urned sence that cruel day. Oh, what a fearful debt to pay!

How he Made It. ng lots, selling whenever he could real-smallest profit. He also built houses, g them whenever he could get the small-lyance. By steadfastly pursuing this, at once berieficial to the community

TABLE TON BERNOL

TELEGRAL'HIC BREVITIES.

American Bailone Georgia ratified the fifteeuth amendment

yesterday 124 AH2H4VO
New Jersey rejected the fifteenth at ment yesterday.

Chicago sent forty-one prisoners to the Jolie Jay Goold has presented too thousand lars to Princeton College.

Prince Arthur visited A. T. Stewart's stor in New York, yesterday. Work has been suspended on the New York post office for want, of funds.

The Kentucky State Convention of color men meets on the twenty-third. Bight buildings were burned in Clarksville

Tounesses, yesterday, at a loss of \$16,000. The Board of Education of New York city, ask for \$2,366,000 for current expenses for Ten Dollars Pop M. 001

The New Jersey Legislature is after the Brie Railveny, on account of exorbitant

George Wilkes is about to sue the Turf, Field and Farm for twenty thousand dollars damages. Mrs. Catharine Welch was beaten to death

by ber 'ausband, in Mulberry street, 'ew York, yester lay. Since the assembling of the Ecumenical Cot in cil, seven of its members have died and

fen r'ieft Rome. A convention of delegates from the various tr o'tting associations of the country, assembled

it i New York vesterday.

Ann Reachel, of Obiongo, was badly barned might before last by the explosion of a diamond oil lamp, and died yesterday.

Richard Lasdale was instantly killed Tues day at the Peoria gas works, by having a wagon tongue run completely through him. The New Mexico Legislature have adopted the State Constitution to be submitted to a

popular vote on the first Monday in October Reddy, the blacksmith, had his head split open with a pitcher, in a drunken row, in New York, yesterday. It is feared he will re-

A dispatch from London says: A letter has been received here, from Captain Cochran, of the Royal Navy, commanding Petrel Station, off African coast. He reports that Dr. David Livingstone; the celebrated African traveler, had been burned, as a wizard, by a chief, in the interior.

The warrants issued from the Treasury Department during January, were as follows: Civil miscellaneous, and foreign: interior, \$3,696,041; war, \$5,300,260; navy, \$3,036,900; Interior, pension and Indian, \$661,042. Total, \$12.694,243. This does not include the warrants issued on account of the public debt.

In the Senate yesterday, after the introduction of several bills, the currency bill was taken up and passed-yeas, 39; nays, 23. The census bill was taken up and laid over in order. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Bureau of Constru tion and Repairs of Steam Engineering, certain unappropriated balances to the credit of other bureaus came up. Mr. Trambull objected, and speke against such transfer. The bill was laid over, and after discussion as to what should be done next, the Senate adjourned. -In the House, the Committee on Foreign affairs reported several private bills, which passed; also, a resolution calling upon the President for information in reference to American citizens confined in British prisons for political offences, which, after some, discussion was laid over. Some necessary but uninteresting business was transacted, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on appropriations for the District of

PROM WASHINGTON.

The Currency Bill—Changes in the Consular Service—Admission of Mis-sissippt—Senator Revels—Congress mes Making Hay While the Sun Shines-Supreme Court—Etc. [From the Cincinnati Gasette's Special of this morn-

The Secretary of State has sent a etter to the Senate Committee on Commerce recommending a number of material changes in the Consular service. He proposes in a considerable number of cases to prohibit Consuls from doing outside business; in others to give them a salary instead of allowing them to retain fees; in others to reduce the salaries because a salary instead of allowing them to retain fees; in others to reduce the salaries because Consulates are of little importance, and still others to increase the salaries because the posts have recently become important. There are about twenty-five of the feed consulates that he thinks should be made salaried; about twenty where he advises some decrease of salary; about a dozen that should be aiscontinued, and about fifty for which he suggested slightly increased appropriation. Nearly one-third of the proposed increase is for the Chinese Consulates, which are daily becoming of more consequence and where the Secretary wants, the Consuls to cease doing outside business, for the reason that they have judical functions and are often called upon to decide questions between the citizens of our country who are engaged in trade. The entire list of changes ecommended, concurrence in which would make the service vastly mere efficient, involves increased expenses of but about eight thousand dollars.

hars.

The currency will get farough the Senate-to-day, in accordance with the Finance Committee's programme as given last night. It provides for the settlement of all the outstanding three per cents., new amounting to \$25,030,000, the issue of \$45,600,000 additional national bank circulation, and the withdrawal of \$70,000,000 from the New England banks for redistribution. It provides as will be seen, for \$65,000,000 to be distributed in the South and West, but the \$20,000,000 withdrawn from the East can not be put out till

gressional privileges. The indications are that the bill for her readmission will contain conditions similar to those in the Virginia bill.

One of the most important bills reported this session is that brought in from the Judiciary Committee to-day by Trumbull. It extends the entire protection of the great Civil Rights act to the Chinese, and its passage will work a revolution in California affairs.

Senator-elect Revels was on the floor of the Senate Chamber nearly all the afternoon to-day, quietly watching the proceedings, and talking with his future associates, and his wife was in the gallery to see how her husband was received.

A large mass meeting of the best class of fitzens of the District, irrespective of race or color, was held at the City Hall this after-toon, to initiate measures for the consolidamoon, to initiate measures for the constitution of the county and two cities into one government, with delegates in Congress. Judge Fisher, of the Criminal Court, the President and all the active participants are persons of high standing. Resolutions were appointed to labor with Congress.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial's Spe [From the Cincinnati Commercial's Special.]

In anticipation of the speedy passage by the Senate of the bill to abolish the franking grivilege, Congressmen are making haste in sending out to their constituents all the old documents and pamphlets on band. There are a million and a half of public documents and pamphlets in the vaults of the Capitol, awaiting to receive a frank, in order to be mailed between the present time and July first, next. More are being printed every day, which will

between the present time and July first, next.

More are being printed every day, which will
will be added to the list.

By a concerted action, nearly all the military officers in the service have petitioned
Congress to raise their rate of monthly pay,
and the petitions, numbering thousands of
names, are now in the military room of the House,-a monument to their folly. The claim for increase is based upon the fact that their salaries have not been increased for several years, while other salaries have been advanced materially. The committee will

pay no attention to these petitions. No bill for the object will be offered.

The arguments in the important cases now before the Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of the confiscation acts, were closed to-day. The Court will not be able to render a decision for several weeks.

FROM NEW YORK.

A New Carl in the Whisky Ring-Don't Stay Long-British Officers to Investigate the Winnipeg War-Fi-nancial-Stolen Bonds Recovered-Discovery of the Three Lost Children of Winockie, Etc. [From the Cincinnati Gazette's Special of this morn-

ing.] It is understood that a new ring has been formed here to work in connection with the whisky ring in the West. Several prominent politicians, some of them office holders, are concerned in it, and the object is to favor the whisky business in the West and enable Western distillers to undersell New York distillers in the least the content of the con

Among the passengers for Europe to-day by the steamer Russia was General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, who goes to Frankfort as financial agent of the Southern Pacific and other Western railways.

other Western railways.

Prince Arthur received a cable dispatch to-day, from London, advising him to make his visit to the United States as brief as possible,

Two officers, sent by the Queen's Cabinet to investigate the Red River troubles, are expected by the next Cunard steamer. They will proceed to Toronto immediately, and thence to the Northwest by way of St. Paul and Fort Abercrombie. The money market is easy at 5 to 6 per cent.,

Lake Shore.
Thirty thousand dollars' worth of bonds, supposed to have been stolen in Chicago or Cincinnati, were found to-day, in the possession of two Western thieves, at the Northern Hotel, and are now held for identification.

[From the Commercial's Special.] The bodies of the three Winockie lost children were found this morning at the foot of a mountain, about two miles from their home. mountain, about two miles from their home.
Mr. William Ramsey, living near the ponds, being in the neighborhood with a companion, had their attention attracted by some crows circling in the air, and proceeded to the spot where they were descending. Upon reaching the spot they discovered the remains of the three lost Children of Joseph Wible, of Winockie. The two younger ones were under the shelf of a rock, where they had evidently crept for shelter. The older one was found lying about ten feet off. The bodies were badly disfigured by crows, but they were immediately recognized by their clothing. Mr. Ramsey at once went to Winockie for assistance and the feets there keeper known to sistance, and the facts there became known to Mr. Rusking, the engineer of the New York and Washington Railroad.

A Railroad Haunted by the Spirits of a Victim.

The Beston papers publish the following as a strange but well authenticated story:
"The engineer of the freight train on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which leaves Boston about three o'clock in the morning, had on several occasions discovered a red light swinging at a furious rate at the Woodburn station, where the train stops for water. The light would sometimes be in front and burn station, where the train stops for water. The light would sometimes be in front and sometimes in the rear of the train. When the engineer would stop his train and send some one to learn why the signal to stop was made, the messenger would be greatly surprised to see the light vanish. Investigation has proved that no person was there with a lantern, and the brakemen and conductor concur also in having beheld the phenomenon, which, so far as known, is without visible cause. Some laborers living on the line of the above station state that a few mornings since they were coming down the road in a hand car, when they suddenly heard the approach of an engine and train, and knowing that no train was due in the wicinity at that hour, they became greatly frightened, and, jumping out of the car, threw it off the track so await the train which they thought was coming at a rapid pace upon them, but which, it is needless to say, did not come. The superstations regard the afair as a fesswarning of some disaster, while the spiritualists have the ready theory that it is the spirit of a man who was killed there about two years since."

A Bemarkable Crow.

mittee's programme as given last night. It provides for the netirement of all the outstanding three per sents, now amounting to \$25,000,000, the issue of \$45,600,000 additional national bank circulation, and the withdrawal of \$70,000,000 from the New England banks for redistribution. It provides, as will be seen, for \$65,000,000 to be distributed in the South and West, but the \$20,000,000 withdrawn from the East can not be put out till the original \$45,000,000 are issued, which will hardly be under a year. The provision which allows banks in one State to remove to another State, is not likely to work any great chappe in financial affairs, as but few banks have ever desired to do this. The bill, as it now stands, is a compromise pretty generally satisfactory. Several bank men from New England are here, and they say it will be acceptable to their section, and they will advise their friends in the House to rote for it without opposition.

The Reconstruction Committee will have a special meeting to-morrow, to consider the application of Mississippi for restoration to Con-

tionary, burst into tears, and declared herse Traupmann's accomplice; and the abused ca didate at the late elections, M. Gagne, wharangued the passers at the foot of the oblisk in the Place de la Concorde, calling the public to kill the Emperor like a "wibeast," surpassed his former eccentricities sending to all the Paris newspapers a circul in which he "solicits the supreme honor being executed instead of Traupmann," whom he declares himself the accomplice.

The Seat of Conscience.

At a meeting for clerical consultation, one of the ministers (a colored brother) made a decided opposition to a certain measure that received the sanction of the rest. Neither argument nor explanation seemed to have any effect in changing his opinion. "I am conscientiously opposed to it," he said; and to every additional reason for his giving way to the majority, he only reiterated that conscience would not allow him to sanction the proposed measure. The presiding officer at length waxed impatient at his stubbornness. "Brother ——," he said, "how do you determine that it is your conscience which will not permit you to join us in this matter? How do you know that some other motive may not influence you?" "All I can tell you," said Brother ——, laying his hand solemnly on his breast, "is that I feel something here which says, 'I won't! I won't! "—
[Independent. The Seat of Co

Ancient City in West Virginia.

The Wellsburg (West Virginia) News says that a part of the beautiful flat land, of what is called Green Bottom, lying partly in Cabell and partly in Mason county, a few years ago, before the plow of civilization had disturbed the soil, presented one of those vestiges of a city which are met with in Central America, and occasionally in the southern and western city which are met with in Central America, and occasionally in the southern and western parts of the United States. These traces of a regular compact and populous city, with streets running parallel with the Ohio river, and crossing and intersecting each other at right angles, covering a space of nearly half a mile, as well as the superficial dimensions of many of the houses are appeared and well do many of the houses, are apparent and well defined. Axes and saws of a uniform form—the former of iron and the latter of copper—as well as other implements of the mechanic arts

His Mother's Advice.

The Philadelphia Age relates that when President Andrew Jackson was told that Purser Randolph, who was dismissed from the navy for defalcation, had been arrested for his assault upon him, he exclaimed: "Yes, and I assault upon film, he exclaimed: "Yes, and I greatly regret it, and have ordered his release. If I had not been interfered with, I would have punished the scoundrel on the spot. I do not want the aid of the law to protect me, or redress my wrongs. My dear mother, God bless her, when I was a boy, gave me this piece of advice, 'Never to sue for slander, indict for example. piece of advice, 'Never to sue for slander, in-dict for assault and battery, or permit a per-sonal assault to go unpunished on the spot;' and God knows I have most religiously ad-hered to it throughout my life;'' and dashing a long-stemmed white clay pipe, which he had been smoking, on the mantle-piece, by which he was erectly standing, he broke it into

of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient, with the utmost confia dose to his patient, with the utmost conhdence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a
physician, who, on arriving, inquired of the
negro what medicine be had given his master.
Bob promptly responded, "Rosin and alum,
sir." "What did you give them for?" continued the doctor. "Why," replied Bob, "the
alum to draw the parts togedder, and de rosin
to sodder um." The patient eventually recovered.

A Sure Cure for Corns.

A Sure Cure for Corns.

A reliable citizen, a member of the Common Council, furnishes us with the following certain cure for corns, which he has tested for twenty-six years, with never failing success. First, have common sense, and get your boots made wide enough around the toes to admit of the healing of the corns; then cut and shave the corns down as thin as possible, without drawing blood; cut a piece of yellow erasive soap, about the thickness of pasteboard; place it on the corn and wrap a strip of linen, about an inch wide, around it, to keep it there day and night; renew the plaster once or twice a week, and in due time the soap will have eaten away all the dead skin, and a new skin, as soft as a baby's, will grow upon the spot. This is said to be a positive and certain cure, and is easily applied.

The manager of a Berlin theater got up a drama in which a human head was to be of-fered to a tyrant. In order to produce as much effect as possible, he resolved to use a human head. On the stage was placed a table covered with cloth. On the table was a basin, and an actor concealed under the cloth poked and an actor concealed under the cloth poked up his head through a hole in the table, so as to seem to be placed in the basin. The effect was prodigious. The audience applauded and trembled. Unluckily, a wag, who had been strolling about the stage, had sprinkled a spoonful of snuff on the basin, and just as the tyrant finished his address to the severed head of his enemy, the head replied by a hearty fit of sneexing, and changed the audience from "grave to gay" with remarkable expedition.

An American lady, Mrs. Hill, who had been An American Jady, Mrs. Hill, who had been missing for some time, turned up at last in a Roman convent. Her husband came on, had an interview with the Secretary of State, and demanded her surrender. Antonelli said, "Certainly, if she chooses to go with you," and gave him an order to that effect. Mr. Hill went, saw and did not conquer, as the lady declined to go home, alleging that she was not happy with him, and was happy where she was. He cried out that it was a Mortara case, and threatened the English fleet, etc., etc.; but Antonelli simply replied: "Non possumus; your wife is of age, and we can not do violence to her inclination."

RANDALL'S THUMB.

to make it appear that our courtship was of some week's duration, in order that public attention may not be too closely directed to the matter, and I propose to alter the date of my departure for America to the day before the date of her death. No one who knew the old lady would be surprised at my leaving her three week's after marriage. Two hours is, perhaps, rather too short a honeymoon, and moreover, it identifies the date of my departure with that of the misguided man of whom the Scotland Yard police coatingent were in search. Now, to justify me in attempting this, I want you to make desperate love to Edith Bostock, and to obtain from her, in the course of this flirtation, such information on the subject of her late godmother's history and habits as shall enable me to concoct a rather less violent account of my marriage with her, than the account which is actually true."

true."
"And if I refuse?" said Buckthorpe.
"But you won't refuse. If you do I shall have to content myself with £200 instead of £48,000. Now I think we understand one £48,000. another.

another."
"It's a dirty job."
"Not at all. Do you believe the account I gave you of my marriage?"
"Yes. I dare say it's true enough."
"For the sake of argument," said Randall, "we will assume that you have searched the register and found that the document is genuited in the tasse you believe that I am enine. In that case you believe that I am en-titled to the late Miss Brackenbury's money?"

"In that case, yes."
"Very good. Then you are only helping me
to my own. You will, if you please, meet me
to-morrow morning at Waterloo station, in
time to catch the nine a. M. train."

Randall and Buckthorpe arrived in due course at Beachington-on-the-Sea. There, at the Beachington Arms, surely enough, were Majar Bostock and his pretty niece Edith, and to complicate matters, there was Mr. Bangles, a retired East Indian civilian, who, with his a retired East Indian civilian, who, with his old chum Bostock's consent, and, indeed, at his instigation, was laying violent siege to Edith's heart. Mr. Joe Bangles was a stout, florid, good-humored man of eight-and-forty, immensely wealthy, and quite under the impression that he was in the very prime of life. Edith, who was only seventeen, had her own views on this subject, and they differed from Mr. Bangles'. Her uncle, the Major, was not a severe guardian. He favored Joe Bangles' suit because he believed Joe Bangles to be the very best man in the world—the man, of all others, pre-eminently calculated to make a young and pretty girl happy; but beyond pointing out to Edith the inxumerable good traits in Joe Bangles' character, he did little or nothing to prevent matters from taking their natural course. Edith liked the great, fat, jolly fellow, but as to loving him, that of course was out of the question. Joe Bangles The money market is easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

with exceptions at 4 and 7 per cent. Prime business notes pass at 7 to 8 per cent.

Railway speculation has strengthened, and the business to-day was quite active. The leading stocks were New York Central, Reading, New Jersey Central, Northwestern, and Lake Shore.

Agentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill.

and determined, if she did not, that he would accept his position with the best possible grace.

Buckthorpe had little difficulty in making the acquaintance of Major Bostock, and the Major's acquaintance made, his niece followed in natural course. The Major and Bangles left Beachington for three days' partridge shooting soon after Randall and Buckthorpe arrived, leaving Edith under the care of Miss Spinn, a lady of demure age but cheerful manners, whose proceedings during the last twelve months had been limited to the superintendence of Edith's proceedings, in the ostensible capacity of an old and devoted friend, but in point of fact as a middle-aged and devoted "companion."

point of fact as a middle-aged and devoted "companion."

Miss Spinn was, I am sorry to say, unworthy of the confidence that Major Bostock reposed in her. Joe Bangles's jolly manner and Joe Bangles's jolly property had had their due effect upon Miss Spinn, and she loved him. Under these circumstances it will be understood that Joe Bangles's avowed admiration for Edith became as a cankerworm in Miss Spinn's heart and it occurred to her that the

stood that Joe Bangles's avowed admiration for Edith became as a cankerworm in Miss Spinn's heart, and it occurred to her that the three days' absence of the old gentleman might be turned to profitable account, if she permitted Cloudesley Buckthorpe and Edith Bostock to see a good deal of each other.

When two young people of opposite sex have taken a pronounced liking to each other, and nothing whatever occurs to prevent their meeting as often as they please, and without any restraining influence whatever in the shape of careful parents or prudish duennas, a good deal may be done in three days. In the particular instance under consideration so much was done in three days, that, at their expiration, Buckthorpe was seriously in love with Edith, and Edith no less seriously in love with Buckthorpe. Moreover, they had confided these facts to one another.

The Major and Joe Bangles returned in due course, but Buckthorpe and Edith, feeling perhaps that their engagement might startle Major Bostock if it were immediately announced to him, determined to postpone the avowal for, at all events, some weeks. Moreover, it occurred to Buckthorpe that the Major's avowed desire that Edith should marry Bangles, and the fact that Buckthorpe was all but penniless, might present themselves as obstacles to the perfect adjustment of the understanding he was anxious to bring about.

In the meantime Randall began to think

understanding he was anxious to bring about.

In the meantime Randall began to think that it was high time that Buckthorpe should have made himself master of such details of the late Miss Brackenbury's habits and mode of life, as should enable him (Randall) to concoct a more reasonable story of his marriage with that lady. He politely suggested this to Buckthorpe, and Buckthorpe, who was really and earnestly in love with Edith, not only declined to furnish Randall with such details as he had incidentally become possed of, but absolutely refused to pump Edith on the subject at all.

Randall was furious at Buckthorpe's defec-

of his bride.

Buckthorpe and Edith were seated on the terrace of the hotel one evening after dinner, and Major Bostock was smoking a cheroot at a judicious distance, when Randali walked up to the party, and requesting the favor of their particular ettention to what he was going to communicate, informed them of his marriage with the late Miss Penelope Brackenbiry, one year after the date of the will which gave all her property to Edith Bostock enoticy, one year after the date of the will which gave all her property to Edith Bostock. He related, with much circumstance, the details of his adventure with her in the train, his attention to her during her stay at Basingstoke, and his subsequent marriage with her at St. Jude's, Beachington. He passed lightly over the circumstance of his desertion of her, but haid particular stress upon his claim to everything she left behind her.

The Major and Edith were thunderstruck. At first they were disposed to treat the story as a pure fabrication, but when Randall produced a copy of the marriage certificate, and stated that the original might be seen within three hundred yards of the spot on which they were then standing, they began to feel the greatest apprehension that the story might be true.

be true.

"Will you allow me," said Major Bostock,
"to examine that certificate?"

"With the greatest pleasure, as it is only a copy," said Randall, handing the document to the Major.

Major Bostock examined it minutely and returned it to Randall.

"This document is no doubt genuine," said the Major. "I see no reason, whatever to doubt

the Major. "I see no reason whatever to doubt it. Only, as evidence to your claim to my niece's property, it is not worth the paper it is written on."

"And why?" asked Randall.

"And why?" asked Randall.

"Because it refers, not to your marriage with the Miss Penelope Brackenbury who died and left her property to my niece, but to that lady's mother, who is still alive, and who is dependent upon my charity. Miss Penelope Brackenbury, the younger, died at the age of sixty. The lady referred to in this certificate was seventy-six at the date of her marriage. She is now eighty-two, and well and hearty. I heard from her own lips of her marriage with a man who, under another name, had swindled a sister of my friend, Mr. Bangles, out of seven hundred pounds. Don't Bangles, out of seven hundred pounds.

go, Mr. Randall."
And as Major Bostock laid his hand on one of Randall's shoulders, and Buckthorpe on the other, Joe Bangles, looking very dismal, entered the garden from the house. "Let me go—you two," said Randall. "It's a lie, and I can prove it. Buckthorpe, you d—d renegade, hands off! You won't? Take

"Do your worst," said Buckthorpe.
"I'will," said Randall. "I charge this man,
Cloudesly Buckthorpe, with murder! I mean
it! It was at Kingsgate, near Margate, five
years ago. He attacked a man one dark,
stormy night with a sword stick, stabbed him

and threw him over the cliff." This announcement, as might be expected, created no little astonishment.
"It is hardly necessary, my dear Buckthorpe, to ask if you deny this?" said the Major.

"Hardly," said Randall. "Look at him."
And, indeed, Buckthorpe looked very

and, indeed, Buckthorpe looked (very guilty.

"Here," said Randall, "is a packet of letlers addressed by him to me, admitting his
connection with the murder. If other proofs
are wanting, I can supply them."

"Was there any inquest?" said Bangles.

"None," said Randall. "The body was not
found."

"None," said Randall. "The body was not found."

"What?" said Buckthorpe. "You told me there was an inquest, a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, and a reward of £300 offered."

"That was a lie of mine," said Randall.

"But if the body was not found, he can't be triel for murder," suggested Bangles.

"No—but he can be kicked out of Major Bostock's family," answered Randall.

"But perhaps Buckthorpe may have some explanation to give," said Joe Bangles.

"I have," exclaimed Buckthorpe. "I was attacked on a dark night by a total stranger. I struck bim in self-defense, and he fell over the cliff. He—".

"Was caught and held, in a very undignified manner, by a projection of the rock—clambered up to level ground—returned to Ramsgate—had his wound dressed—gave information to the police authorities—started by the ten o'clock express to London, and thence straight on to Portsmouth, where he embarked on board the Madagascar for Bombay," said Joe Bangles.

"Why, what's all this?" said Buckthorpe.

straight on to Portsmouth, where he embarked on board the Madagascar for Bombay," said Joe Bangles.

"Why, what's all this?" said Buckthorpe.

"I, my dear sir, was the victim of that unfortunate thrust of yours. I was at Ramsgate when I heark that my sister's name had been forged to a check for £700 by that scoundrel who calls himself Randall. I heard of his being at Broadstairs, and hurried after him, late as it was, for my ship sailed the next day for India. He had left for Margate half an hour before I arrived, and I followed in pursuit. I had never set eyes on him; but I am a hasty man, and I collared you under the impression that you were the man I was in search of. I paid the penalty of my hastiness.

Well, Mr. Randall was forthwith handed over to the nearest policeman, and is now undergoing fourteen years transportation. Mr. Buckthorpe married Miss Edith, Major Bostock lived with them, and Mr. Joe Bangles is in a fair way to be married to Miss Spinn.

88 We are now ready to weave Rag Carpets to rder. GALL & RUSH, 101 East Washington street.

Be J. Arden, 65 South Meridian atte

THE NEWS. ished every week day afternoon, at the the office, southwest corner of Merid and Circle streets. Price, two cents per copy. De-

livered by carriers in any part of the city at TEN CENTS PRE WEEK. Price for mailing, five dollars per annum, tw dollars and fifty cents for six months, one dollar and twenty-five cents for three months, or forty-five

pts per month. No advertisements inserted as editorial ma

All communications, whether on business of ablication, must be addressed to the Manager. JOHN H. MOLLIDAY.

THE EVENING NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

For pure unadulterated Bourbonism, which never learns anything and never forgets anything, commend us to Kentucky. The people there have good reason to know there has been [From Mr. Maverick's "Henry J. Raymond and the a war in this country; that fact was, with a good deal of difficulty, beaten into their pates. But they don't seem to know that the war has produced changes, or if they do, there is a settled determination not to conform to them. Kentucky always reminds us of the old and decrepid giant in Pilgrim's Progress, who sat at the mouth of his cave, gnawing his thumbs and cursing the pilgrims as they passed by. She offers just such inutile opposition to the Constitutional Amendments and the laws of Congress, and at the same time thinks she is working wonders. For the genuine article of State pride and self conceit, Kentucky can beat the world. The latest evidence of this Bourbonism appeared yesterday, when the House, by a vote of seventy-three to fifteen laid on the table a resolution instructing the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of repealing all Jaws prohibiting negro testimony against whites. The Civil Rights bill rendered all such laws null and void, and negro testimony is now legally just as good as white testimony in Kentucky and every other State. Negro votes too, will soon be worth as much as white votes, and Kentucky politicians will not be long in finding it out, either. Such actions as that of yesterday are supremely silly, and would be unbecoming in a lot of disappointed school boys, let alone such a body of Solons as the Kentucky Legislature must be. If that State can live and prosper on recollections of the past, well and good; but if her people propose to develop their resources and build up a great commonwealth corresponding to the extent of their territory and unsurpassed advantages, it is time they found out that some questions have been dead and buried for several years, and can only be forgotten now. What Kentucky needs more even than all the other States, is the spirit which accepts the irremediable situation and make the best of it.

A NEW YORK paper which believes in annexing all the territory to be had for good will or purchase, and is rampant on the Cuban question, has just unearthed an historical fact which it makes the cause for much weeping. It says that after Oliver Cromwell had conquered Jamaica, he proffered the gift of that island to the Massachusetts Colony. He urged upon Leverett, in 1656, that the people of New England were as clearly called by God from thence to the rich soil and delightful climate of Jamaica, as they had been called from Old England to New England. He praised the island, enlarged on its value, showed how rich wards New York as fast as possible after the cassachusetts colonists would get there, office, knowing that the Herald pays well for and wound up his offer by promising that the exclusive news; the Herald has got his story; and there is a trick to keep it away from all onists should have the government of Jamaica wholly in their own hands, and should be strengthened and backed up with the power of England. The staid old Puritans couldn't see it, however. Warm climates and black faces were their abhorrence; they preferred bleak New England to the orange groves and sugar canes of Jamaica plantations. And so Jamaica never became an American State, and never served as a political leaven among the West India islands, to "democratize and annex them." It was, doubtless, a great pity, annex them." It was, doubtless, a great pity, but in the midst of such unadulterated grief, a flippant mind can not help asking the use of crying over spilled milk. Cuba has never been "democratized;" her people are now little better than barbarians, and will not begin to make as good citizens as our own Indians. We don't want Cuba, even if her citizens were a thousand-fold better than they are. We have more territory now than we can well manage. If we ever do want Cuba it will be very easy to get her, but until then there is no

use in agitating the question. WHEN several members of the Council bolted upon the question of appropriating five hundred dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association, we thought that would end the matter, but it was brought up again on Monday night and adopted. It is to be hoped that nothing like it will ever be done again. As a general rule, the Council has no right to vote away the people's money to charitable institutions, no matter how deserving they be. In this case there was some excuse for it, but if the Council does its duty the reason will die Meanwhile, the whole force of Times comwith the expenditure of the appropriation. If a positors had been routed out of their beds, by station house is previded for destitute midstood at his "case," "stick in hand, and when night wanderers and maintained at the expense of the city, the Association will not be called upon to provide food and "hurrah!" went up, which might have been heard for several blocks. shelter for them. The money in the city treashelter for them. The money in the city trea-sury is paid for the purpose of maintaining and improving the city and its government, in type; and the people of the Herald, blissfulnot to be dispensed in charities. The Council have no right to compel a man to give against his will, and if the taxes are used as they ought to be there will be no call for them to do it. Let the city at once relieve was procurable at all the newsstands in the them to do it. Let the city at once relieve the Young Men's Christian Association of the work they have so cheerfully accepted and performed, but which it was the business of Times was called for; and its Hoe press ran the city to attend to. Then, if the people the city to attend to the city to attend to the morning until two o'clock in the afterwant to give money in charity let them do it, noon, to supply the continual demand.

Nor was this all; for on the following day spending taxes levied for other purposes.

Ir M. Ollivier's speech in the French Senate, made in answer to the demand of a mem-Borefor an outline of the home policy of the Government, is to be taken at its face, France will see some radical changes if his administration continues for any length of time. He referred to the first Napoleon, "who, after marching through Europe, and fatiguing victory, and putting his foot on the head of Kings, said at Fontainebleau, in the hour of his misfortune, Tam not conquered by conle his misfortune, Tam not conquered by coalesced armies, but by liberal ideas." The Prime Minister went on to say—"I have been repeating this for more than ten years. I said long ago to the Emperor, 'If you would be great, give to this country the fullest and most loyal extension of political liberty. The Emperor in Petersburg, Virginia, have recently received orders for the purchase of Confederate money of a date anterior to 1864, and the Index, of that city, says that, whether for curiosity or for the sake of old times or with the hope of ultimate redemption, a few thousands or millions are carefully stowed away there. his misfortune, Tam not conquered by coal-

peror has now accepted the idea." These are brave words and fitly spoken," but it remains to be seen whether the French people will allow the experiment to be tried.

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the great African explorer, is dead again, so a dispatch from London this morning tells us. This time he was burned by an African chief, who believed him to be a wizard. The report comes from a Captain in the British Navy stationed off the African coast, and as it is so far entirely unsupported, may be set down as another one of those rumors which have put Livingstone out of the world so many times. It will probably be several months before the truth can be known, and in the meantime it is best not to believe the report.

A JOURNALISTIC INCIDENT.

How the Times Swindled the Herald

In September, 1854, the Collins steamer Arctic was lost at sea. Among her passengers were many prominent citizens of New York; and the news of the dreadful shipwreck carried poignant sorrow to hundreds of households. Early in October, when the steamer had been long over due at the port of New York, on her return voyage from Liverpool, vagne ap-prehensions of disaster began to prevail; and, as day after day passed, without tidings of as day after day passed, without tidings of the missing vessel, wild rumors filld the air. From day to day the feeling of dread became intensified, and the excitement hourly increased. Finally, late in the night on the 10th of October a rumor suddenly spread through the city, to the effect that the Arctic had ac-tually been lost; that there had been a fearful loss of human lives; that a solitary survivor had returned, and that this survivor had brought authentic intelligence of the disaster.

This report reached the ear of the assistant who was then in charge of the city department of the Times; but it reached him at an advanced hour of the night, when all but himself had finished their labors, and had returned to their homes. Sending reporters out in all directions, with strict charge to spare no pains in sifting the rumors of the night, he strove to gather authentic intelligence; but the effort was futile. The reporters returned with news that no trace of the survivor's movements could be found. A paragraph was accordingly written, announcing, in guarded phrase, that rumors of the total loss of the Arctic had been current during the night, but that noth ing of a definite character was known. This announcement, placed in a prominent part of the Times under a dis played heading, was all that it was possible to say. Discomfited, dis-couraged, and apprehensive, the head of the

city department then departed for his home. But the adventures and the excitements of the night were not destined to be so speedily finished. The perturbed editor, instinctively feeling that there was something yet unrevealed, mused, while dosing in a horse car, at the hour of three o'clock in the morning; and his strung nerves made him sensitive. Scarcely had the car gone a half-mile from its starting point, when a stranger, hurriedly coming down a side street, jumped upon the real platform, evidently in an excited state, and egan a conversation with the conductor in the hurried and incoherent manner of a man who had simultaneausly heard startling news and indulged in conviviality. The disjointed sentences which fell from the lips of this man furnished a clue to the watchful editor in the furthest corner of the car, whose hearing was as painfully acute as his professional pride was seriously wounded,—for defeat in the pursuit of news sits heavily upon the soul of a news-paper man. The words, "Arctic,"—"only man who had got in"—"Burns"—"St. Nicholas hotel"—"Herald office"—"all_night"—"tired

out"—"bottle wine"—conveyed distinct ideas. The words formed themselves into this shape in the mind of the weary watcher in the corner: "A man by the name of Burns has escaped from the wreck of the Arctic; he is at the St. Nicholas hotel; he has pushed on tothe other papers!" Out of the car dashed the Times man; down Broadway he tore; across the park, and up to the printing room of the Times he rushed. There he found the foreman placidly putting on his coat, in preparation for departure. "Stop the press" was the first order uttered. "Why?" inquired the foreman. "Because the Herald has got hold of a survivor of the Arctic, and is trying one of its old

and these words passed:
"South, you know the Herald office; they've
got hold of a story about the Arctic, which belongs to all the press, and they mean to keep it, and cheat us out of it; I want a copy of it, I want you to get it in any way you can; will

"How do you know they've got it?" The circumstances were recited.
"All right!" said South, "I'll get it, pro-

"All right!" said South, vided you don't ask me any questions."
The promise was given. "South" departed The promise was given. "South" departed, to return a few minutes afterward, with the information that the Herald office was all alight (the hour was four o'clock in the morning;) that the press room was fast locked, and that all the carriers and newsboys had been "What shall I do?" asked "South

"Get the first copy of the Herald that comes off the press," was the order instantly given. "Buy it, beg it, steal it, anything so long as you get it; and to-morrow you shall have fifty

dollars for your trouble."
"Enough said," observed "South."
Twenty minutes later he appeared in the office of the Times, (then at the corner of

"South" returned waving the next morning's

the Times gave twelve columns of statements of passengers who had escaped by boats from the sinking steamer, and one column of editorial comment upon the disaster. Mr. Raymond, entering fully into the spirit of the

We sing no songs of camps or kings, We write no love-lorn story; I no conquering column on, e uphold its glory. High, brothers, high, The hanner fly and fly, We brothers brown— We two bare hands.

In many a port the hatches fall,
The ship is full and ready—
The craven-reef is just a-lee,
Look lively, lads, and steady,
Sway, brothers, sway,
Haul and belay, belayWe brothers brown—
We two bare hands.

In forests deep a waiting us,
The keels to be are growing—
The sea hath never salls enough,
The winds are ever blewing.
Swing, brothers, swing,
The axes ring and ring—
We brothers brown—
We two bare hands.

The prairies roll and bloom and lure,
As were the world one meadow;
The clouds are only looms that drop
Their rippling wefts of shadow.
Sow, brothers, sow,
The grain will grow—
We brothers brown—
We two bare hands.

The sea is kind; throw net and line,
It can not well deny un.

There's always need upon the land—
The winds were made to try us.
Pull, brothers, pull,
Our nets are full and full—
We brothers brown—
We two bare hands.

We sow and pull, we swing and sway, We whirl the wheel of labor— We bring the day when king and king Will be but man and neighbor. Sing, brothers, sing, Our song shall ring and ring— We brothers brown— We two bare hands.

The Story That Pleased Her. We find these verses in the Buffalo Courier. They

are not musical and not smooth, and they are very, very wicked; but we fear they are true;

"Now, papa, tell me a story, Of the kind Hove so well," Came the voice of my little daughter, My darling bright-eyed Nell. Come to me, then, my Pretty, And tell me what shall it be;"

And with a laugh like a merry tinkle, She bounded up on my knee." And I told her of "Old Mother Morey,"
"Dame Trot," and "Little Boy Blue,"
"Red Riding-Hood and her Grandmother,"
And "Jacky Horner," too.

I sang her a "Song of Sixpence," And sang her a "Bag of Rye," But failed to interest her,

"Oh, why do you weep, my Nellie?
My daughter, so good and mild?"
And she sobbed, "Such stories as these may do
For others, but not for this child!"

So then I told her a story Of the little boy who, in little bits Chopped up his mother, and frightened His youg sister into fits. And how on the broad Atlantic,

When the angry tempest roared, He slaughtered the crew and captain, And pitched them overboard! And how he became a pirate Upon the Spanish main— And she clasped her little innocent hands, And asked me to tell it again!

"SCRAPS."

Four circuses are traveling in Texas. Council Bluffs has impeached its Mayor. Chicago pays \$8,000,000 taxes annually.

Seward will publish his travels when he gets Augusta, Georgia, is afflicted with bur-

"Shoo Fly" is the last style of hats for gen-

The postal telegraph system meets with favor in Texas. a daily paper.

A temperance society has got a foothold in Grenada, Mississippi. The ice at Nebraska City is firm enough to

ustain a locomotive. A cotton compress in Memphisturns out five hundred bales per day.

Columbus, Georgia, has thirty-six lawyers and forty-two physicians. A foot of snow would be worth \$30,000,000

o the New England loggers. Fox hunting is now the principal sport in

Mansfield, Ohio, is to have a new hotel pera house, and union depot. The Five Points Home of Industry has

Camden county, New Jersey.

tablished an inebriate asylum. A new newspaper is about publishing a Dresden, devoted to shooting stars.

A backwoods cavalry company in Iowa has been named the "Grant Hoss Guards." There is a woman in the Wisconsin Insane Asylum who imagines herself an Indian.

The Philadelphia Odd Fellows are putting up the handsomest "temple" in the country. The Cairo Bulletin gravely talks abou

"Sturgeon, the celebrated English preacher." An iron steamboat ninety feet long and nineteen feet beam is to be built at Dubuque. One of the best gunboats in the Chinese navy is commanded by an American named Edwards.

The leading newspaper of New Jersey styles Richard Grant White "that irrepressible news-

A man with a "commission from Paul to preach," is holding forth in the towns of Ver-Capt. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, wants

to feel for the North Pole again. He misses his raw meat and train oil. A husband defends himself against the suit of a deserted wife, in the New York courts,

by the statement that his wife is a man. North Carolina thinks of encouraging cotton manufactures by exempting mills from

The book list of the Messrs. Harpers forms a volume of above 300 pages, and contains the titles of more than 3,000 publications.

Peach trees which had entirely ceased to

bear fruit, have been restored by the application of fresh wood ashes around the roots. The Louisville Courier-Journal calls Alcorn "Senatorial nubbin," and thinks Offenback

A young lady in Pennsylvania recently killed a skunk with a butcher knife. She says the battle is not always to the strong.

Governor McDougall is going to start a paper in Ottawa, having abandoned gubern The New York Times says the Der

party is to-day a melancholy example of the value of brains to party organizations, and of

dies surveyed his side whiskers, and wonder at the latent energy of their growth.

An old Boston doctor says: "A house whose entrance smells musty is dangerous. Avoid it. Don't live in it. Keep the children out of it."

Edward L. Coy, a noted seedsman of West Hebron, New York, raised 1,400 barrels of Rose potatoes, last year, from twenty-seven barrels of seed.

A vile Philadelphia thief waylaid a young lady in the street on Tuesday night, and finding nothing worth taking in her pockets, cut off her hair with a dull knife.

A woman at Booth's Theater, while enjoying "Hamlet," wanted to know of her escort why Rosencrantz didn't wear his general's uniform.

Francois Deak, the great Hungarian statesman, has recently lost so much money by the forgeries of a faithless steward, that he is now believed to be bankrupt. 'The survey of England and Wales, con

menced in 1791, has been completed. When Scotland is done, in 1975, we are to have a revised map of the "tight" little isle. A Boston magazine writer has gone into

the grocery business, saying the highest salary a good story writer can get is five hundred dollars per year. Colonel Budd, of New Albany, is certainly

a bud of promise. He has paid taxes for sixtyone years, and has never failed to walk up to the Collector's office promptly. What is the difference between an actor walking the "boards" and a sailor walking

the "planks?" One sees the upturned faces, and the other faces the upturned seas .- [Boston Bulletin.

Last year the eight hundred and seventeen manufactures in Louisville had \$17,834,508 capital invested; employed 11,626 operatives, and produced acticles valued in the aggregate at \$41,979,000.

A correspondent of the Charleston News says that "Shoo Fly" was sung there by negroes who worked on the rebel fortifications, and that their favorite was another lively chant, "When de day's work is done, won'

In France there are four hundred and seventy beet-root sugar factories, one hundred and sixteen in Belgium and two hundred and twenty-five in Prussia. Last year Switzerland alone produced 2,500,000 pounds of beet-root sugar.

Some gentlemen in Philadelphia who were in such a hurry to resumpe 'specie payments that they set up a shop for the manufacture of five and three cent pieces, have been jailed by the hireling minions of a tyrannical Administration .- [Detroit Tribune.

Eugenie sold the dresses she wore during her Oriental tour, two hundred and fifty in number, with a great collection of hats and bonnets, at auction, for the benefit of her orphan school, but they brought very small prices. The best dress in the lot-a rose colored satin-sold for twenty-two dollars.

The members of the New York Typographical Union complain of the manner in which they were treated by the telegraphers during their recent strike, who, having obtained from them a donation of five hundred dollars, knowing their cause lost, gave up their strike on the very next day.

At the late Woman's Rights Convention, in Washington, a member said that "we wants bread, she wants work, she wants clothes." Especially clothes. If there is any thing a woman wants worse than clothes, it is husband-until she gets him .- [Chicago

Boys' Rights. BY A BOY.

Talk about the women and the darkies and the—the—all the rest of 'em; none of 'em are half so badly used as the boys are. I know a lot, and I can give you all their names. Ask 'em all. They'll tell you that to be a boy is to somebody without a right in the world. You're to take all the sass that's given, and give none back 'cause you're a boy. You're to pay full fare in the cars and omnibuses, 'cause you're' a boy and not a child; and never have a seat 'cause you're a boy and not a man. cause you're a boy and not a child; and never have a seat cause you're a boy and not a man. Fat lady gets in after it's all full, and looks about her. Everybody looks at you. Old gentleman says, "My son," reprovingly. Conductor says, "Come, now, you boy." You've paid your sixpence. No matter—that's nothing.

You've been on your legs with bundles all day. Who cares —you're a boy. Now a

day. Who cares —you're a boy. Norse has such a load given him as he carry, and a man won't carry any more than he can walk under. Ask boys what grown folks think they can carry. There's no limit

Who don't know a boy who does a man's work and does it well, for a tenth of what a man would get for it? Who hasn't read an advertisement for a boy who writes a good in willing to advertisement for a boy who willing to hand, understands accounts, is willing to make himself useful, boards with his parents, and na improduce about him? is trustworthy, and no imprudence about him? The best recommendations required, and two dollars a week wages." Ask a boy whether old folks don't make as much fuss about it as

Who wants a boy anywhere? Your sisters don't in the parlor. Your father don't; he always asks, if you are not wanted to do something somewhere. You make your mother's headache whenever you come near her. Old ladies snap you off. Young ladies "hate you." Young men tease you, and give it to you if you tease back. Other fellows—its because they're aggravated so, I know—always want to fight if they don't know you, and when you get a black eye or a torn jacket, you hear of it at home.

You look back and wonder if you ever were that pretty little fellow in petticoats that everybody stuffs with candy, and you wonder whether you'll ever be a man to be liked by the girls and be treated politely by the other fellows, and paid for your work, and allowed to do as you choose. And you make up your mind every day not to be a boy any longer than you can help it; and hear your grandfather or somebody complaining that "there are no boys now," and wonder if he remembers the life they led, that he don't consider it a subject of rejoicing. There's only one comfort in it all; boys will grow up, and then they generally forget all they went through in their youth, and make the boys of their day suffer just as they suffered.

party is to-day a melancholy example of the value of brains to party organizations, and of the danger of getting rid of them.

The New York Herald, jenkinized Prince Arthur at church on Sunday and said the la-mity? Who can tell?—[Troy Times.]

American Button-hole OVERSEAMING

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To all Others in the Market. S20IN ADVANCE

Ten Dollars Per Month

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CASH ASSETS: Insurance Company of North America...\$2,586,652 10

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New York 1.177,498 00 National, of Boston..... 890,000 00 Yonkers' and New York Insurance Company, of New York 878,464 20

Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago, Illinois... Commerce, Albany, New York 640,315 94 Northwestern Mutual Life, of Wisconsin 6,750,433 88, jan1-3m

INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1870, - \$4,516,368 46.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency without reference.

St. Louis Mutual Life Ins. Co. Assets Over \$4,500,000

WHITCOMB & POTTER, State Agents, -No. 4 Yohn's Block, Indianapolis. F. M. ROBINSON, City Solicitor

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W ANTED—It known that Madam Odair, Clair-voyant, will tell future events, give name, age and character of any one, and delineate charac-ter from likenesses. Room No. 12, up stairs, in Mil-ler's Block, North Illinois st. jan18-tf.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

TOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY:
A Farm of Sources, on the National Pike, eleven and three-quarter miles east of the city, near Cumberland. It has the richest of black soil, with a new one and a half story frame house of five rooms, and frame stable; all under fence; 35 acres clear, 45 acres in heavy timber. Also, 400 to 500 cords-of good wood. For further information call on or address WM. GRAFENSTEIN, No. 491 North Alabama street.

CATARRH.



RAILROAD.

"Bee Line.

Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, BY WAY OF CRESTLINE.

ON and after MONDAY, December 5, 1869, Passenger Trains will leave INDIANAPOLIS, and arrive at points named below as follows:

STATIONS. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.

STOP FOR MRAIS. ALL TRAINS BUN DAILY EXp FOR MEALS. ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY EX-UNDAYS.

ON ACCOMMODATION leaves Union Depot

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Ines.
SATURDAY, "No. 6" will run through as
the CLEVELAND, or PITTSBURG, arriving,
W YORK on MONDAY MORNING at about

SLEEPING CARS attached to "No. 6," run to CLEVELAND and PITTSBURG.

Ask for Tickets by way of CRESTLINE over the "Bee Line." Bee Line." E. S. FLINT, Gen'l Sup't, Cleveland.
C. C. GALE, Div. Sup't, Indianapolis.
E. E. FORD, General Passenger Arent,
Len.-4f.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Money. The following is the condition of the New York NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 12:15 P. M. Gold closed at 1211/a-

Sterling Exchange, 109@100% Currency 6's, 1111/2. Money continues easy. Governments 3/4 off.

North Western
ditto preferred
Bock Island
97 Toledo & Wahash
253 Chicago & Alton
253 Ohio & Mississippi
Milwaukeè & St. P.
96% ditto preferred. Daily Review of the Indianapolis Wholesale Market.

THURSDAY, February 3, 3 P. M. BRAN, SHIPSTUPP, ETC.—The supplies are light and the market is firm. We quote bran and shorts at \$17@13, middlings at \$28@30 and ship stuffs at \$25 per ten.

BEANS-Are dull and neglected. We quote choice white and navy at \$2 25@2 65. BROOMS-In good demand at firm prices; common

\$3 75@4 25; extra, \$4 50@5. BUTTER—There was some improvement in the de mand to-day, and prices were firmer. We quote

CANDLES-Are in moderate demand. We quote: Star, 18@19c per sett; summer pressed, 14%@15c per pound. CHEESE-In good consumptive demand. We quote

Hamburg at 18c; Factory, 19@191/2c. COPPER-The market is firm, with a good de mand for all grades. We quote roasting grades at 19@211/c; fair 22@221/c; prime, 23@231/c; choice, 24@24½c.

Coal-Market active and demand steady We quote Cannel at 26c; Pittsburg, 22c; block, 18c; Highland, 14c per bushel; Anthracite, \$15 per ton Pittsburg soft coke, 18c per bushel. Eggs-The receipts were quite liberal to-day, and

FEATHERS-Very dull at 70c for prime live geese, and 40@50c for common. Fish—Quiet but firm. We quote: White half barrel, \$9 50; white fish, kits, \$1 60@1 75; mask

erel, No. 1 half barrel, \$15; Nos. 2 and 3 ditto, \$) 50 @10 50; makerel in kits, No. 1, \$3 50; ditto No. 2, \$2 35/02 50. FRUIT-There is a dull market for apples at \$2.5 @ 3 25 per barrel, for common to choice. Cranbe ries are quiet, and we quote: wild, \$11@12, and cultivated \$15@16 per barrel. Lemons

are in good demand at \$10 212 per box, and oranges at \$9.310 per barrel. Dried apples are very dull at 7.36c per pound, and peaches at 9.310c. FLOUR-Market is dull and lifeless. We quote fancy brands, \$5 50@6; extra family \$5 50 @6; lower grades, \$4 75@3 25. Rye flour—In good

demand at \$2 75@3 per cwt. Buckwheat flour-Is in good request at \$9@10 per barrel. GRAIN.-Wheat - The market is inactive and prices nominal. We quote prime red, \$1; Tennessee, \$1 05@1 08; white, \$1 10@1 15. Corn -Is in good demand at 80c for old, and 65@70c or new. Oats-Are wanted at 50@32c. Rye-Market quiet but firm, at 75c. Barley-Spring, \$1 15

fall, \$1 40@1 45. Buckwheat-In good demand We quote choice at \$1 20 per bushel. HAY-Is dull, but prices remain steady. We quote prime timothy at \$14@15 per ton, from wagons

Loose pressed, \$16@17; tight pressed, \$15@16. HOMINY-Market quiet, with a good demand a \$5 25@5 75 per barrel. Hoos-In good demand. Receipts are liberal.

We quote live hogs at \$8 50@9 50, and dressed at Prime New Orleans, new crop, 85c 390c; choice old, 85c. Syrups, 75c 31 25, according to quality.

OILS-There is a moderate demand for linseed a 90 392c. Lard oil is a shade lower, but firm at the decline We quote: Strained winter, \$1 45@1 50, No. 1, \$1 35@1 40; No. 2, \$1 25@1 30. Petroleum is active at 30@32c. Onions-Quiet but steady at \$2 50@3 00 per bar

POTATORS-Are in moderate request at 30@40c per POULTRY—There was no special activity in the market to-day. The receipts were adequate to the demand, and prices were firm. Live chickens sold at 8c per pound; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, \$3 25@3 50 per en; geese, \$6; quails, \$1 75; Dressed poultry for New York market: Chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 13c; fall dressed chickens, \$2 5003 per dozen; turkeys, 14@15c per pound.

Provisions-The market is without activity, and transactions are confined to the jobbing trade The following are the nominal quotations for round lots: Mess pork, \$27@27 50; clear pork, \$30; bacon sides, clear, 16%c; clear ribbed, 16%c; shoulders, 15%c; hams, sugarcured, 18@19c; sweet pickled, 15@16c. Bulk meats-Shoulders, 103/c; ribbed sides, 123/c; clear ribbed, 143/c; clear sides, 153/c. Breakfast bacon 20c. Dried beef, 21c. Lard lower but firm, and held at 15@153/c for steam, and 16@161/2c for kettle rendered. Grease from 10c to 11c, as to quality. Tallow, very dull at 81/2

RICE-Quiet but steady : Carolina, 9@9%c : Ragoon

SALT-Quiet: Lake and Kanawha, \$2 50. SEED-The market is quiet but firm for clover at \$9, and timothy at \$3 75 per bushel. Flax seed is dull at \$1 75. -SPICES-Firm. Pepper, 37e; allspice, 33c; cassia

75c; cloves, 50c. STRAW-Firm at \$5@5 per ton. SUGARS-Are a trifle lower with a light demand.

We quote: Crushed, powdered granulated at 161/c; A, 151/@151/c; B, 151/c; extra 0, 14@151/c; C, 15c; yellow C, 183/@ 141/4c; Demarara, 141/4@143/4c; New Orleans, 133/4@ 14%; Porto Rico, 13% 314%; Cuba, 13% 314%. Molasses sugar, 121/@189/c.
Whisky-Lower, with less demand, at 94c.

Wook-In good demand and market firm. quote: Tub washed and picked, 48@49c; unwashed, 30@32c; pulled wool, 40@45c; fleeced, 37@40c. Wood—In good demand at \$5@6 from wagon

Provision Circular.

PHILLIPS' PROVISION EXCHANGE, CINCINNATI, February 2, 1870. To the Editor of The News:

The provision market to-day closes in that unsettled condition as reported resterday. The large receipts at Chicago continue, and there is no prospect of the supply being speedily exhausted crop adherers have dwindled down to a very small 10:35 p m 1:30 a m 11:00 a m 11:00 a m 11:00 a m 11:00 a m 2:20 a m 2:20 a m 2:20 a m

BULK MEATS -Dull at 11, 14, and 141/c for loose

Mass Ponx - Dull, is held at \$26 50; no buye over \$25.

LARD—Dull and nominal; kettled, 16c; steams, 15c
Respectfully yours,
Gno. W. PHILLIPS, Jr..
Provision Broker.

London-Consols 9234; Eric 2034; Illinois Central 10334; United States Five-Twenties, '02, 8634; '65, old. 8634; '67, 8534 Ten-Forties 8434.

[Fy Telegraph to The News.]

Cincinnati—Flour dull and unchanged.
Wheat dull, but not lower. Corn quiet at 74
(975c. Oats, 50@56c. Rye, 85@60c. Barley
unclanged. Cotton dull: middling, 24½@
24½c. Whisky dull at 93@94c, cash and
time. Hogs dull and lower at \$8 25@9 for
live, \$10@10 75 for dressed; receipts, 2,500.
Mess pork in demand at \$26 25, but held at
\$26 50—no sales. Bulk meat and bacon dull,
and prices nominal. Lard neglected—no demand Petroleum 30@32c for refined. Rat. mand. Petroleum, 30@32c for refined. But-ter and cheese unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 90@92c. Lard oil steady at \$1 43@1 45.

Labor and Prices in Europe. The price of native products of industry shows the rate of common labor. Thus you can buy in Switzerland for a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a collar or other piece o lace that seems to require days of skillful la bor; and I was assured that a lady's necktie that was offered for a dollar and a quarter took eight days to make. For a franc, in Venice, elaborate pieces of shell work were every-where offered, and I did not see how more than one a day could be made by one pair of hands, although there is no limit to what skill can do. In Naples you can buy finely cut lava cameos at from one to two dollars each. I have a head of Dante that cost me only two dollars, that is a little gem of art. A painter offered me a good copy of a Madonna or Sybil of Guido, I am copy of a Madona or Sybli of Guido, I am not sure what it was, but it was very beautiful, for four napoleons, or \$16, and I did not see how he could have done it in less than that number of days. I was led to think that in Germany, skilled labor brought less than a thaler, or seventy cents, a day, and in Italy apparently less. In Milan, handsome gloves with three buttons sell for forty to fifty cents a pair, and in Rome the most beautiful scarfs are sold at five and six dollars each, such as sell in New York at so many times more Such facts of course prove that labor must be very cheap, and far cheaper than we ought to

desire to see it in this country.

Houses and rents are closely connected with the price of labor, and also of all commodities; for if labor is cheap, materials are easily got out and transported, and if building costs little rents will generally be low, and sellers can live well on comparatively small profits. In many parts of Europe, where the buildings are numerous and the population does not increase, perhaps diminishes, houses are almost as free as the hills and pastures, and are looked upon as having a sort of superamuated value. They once cost something and were valuable, but they have had their day and use, and, like old ships, whatever is made out of them is so much unexpected luck.

I suppose that a family with little money, who wish to live with a look of splendor, may find many a palace in Italy in the decayed cities at less rent than will secure a third-rate house in New York. I did not inquire the prices of stores in Europe, but goods seemed to be generally cheap, and rents must be some-what in proportion. I bought a good silk hat in Venice for \$3 40; a handsome suit of light woolen summer elothes of the court tailor in Berlin for \$20, and had them made to order. I confess that his majesty's costumer somewhat surprised me by coming with his workmen to my room, at the Hotel Royal, to try on the coat in its unfinished condition on Sunday morning, just as I was preparing to go to the pulpit of the American chapel in Berlin,—a fact that made the preacher think more, not less, of the good old Sabbath rest of our genuine Americans.—[Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Condition of National Banks. Some time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for the information required by the second section of the act of March 3, 1869, entitled, "An act regulating the reports of National Banking Associations.

The Secretary of the Treasury has furnished in reply a statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, in which the latter says; Of the 1,690 banks included in the state-Of the 1,690 banks included in the statement, one bank was suspended by entire reorganization, bearing the same name, three banks never completed their organization, sixty-two banks have gone into involuntary liquidation, and in the hands of receivers are doing no business and earning no dividends; 132 banks in active operation, from various causes have declared no dividends since March 3, 1869, leaving 1,492 banks that have declared and reported dividends. Six banks organized sixty-two banks have gone into involuntary liquidation, and in the hands of receivers are doing no business and earning no dividends; 132 banks in active operation, from various causes have declared no dividends since March 3, 1869, leaving 1,492 banks that have declared and reported dividends. Six banks, organized since the passage of the act, are not included in the statement, none of which have yet reported dividends. The average capital of dividend paying banks is \$493,024,510. The dividends declared the amount to be \$20,816,716. The net earnings in excess of dividends declared the amount to be \$5,932,768. The average British Minister chimed in and said: "Gentle-British Minister chim

Toledo—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a all all lower amber, \$1 03 on spot; \$1 05, buy or 12 for February. Corn dull; new held at 72c, 12c bid; no grade, 55c. Oats nominal at 386 50c for No. 1, 446-85c for No. 2, Michigan held at 47c. Cloverseed dull and unchanged at 47c. Cloverseed for the vision of the missing one. Thus the standard of the property of the form of which the younger, a beautiful little creature named Paola, was inexplicably lost

upon any terms. Of the whole story it may be said that, if 'tis true 'tis pretty, and pretty 'tis if 't isn't true. A Glance Over the Senate. Promptly at his post, as usual, was Senator Sumner, sedate and stately, with his broad chest well packed with positive and sonorous yeas and nays. Senator Cameron came in quietly, softly, almost with aboriginal stealthiness; a man of absolutely no pretension, who keeps his own shrewd counsels. No Simon Stylites is he, perched on a pillar of lofty abstract ideas, but a patient, masterly worker among men, in the ways of men. It was pleasant to see there Henry Wilson's kindly, ruddy face, unalterably genial and honest. A senator of fifteen years standing—a Massachusetts Senator, he is yet "a man and a brother." Indeed, he abounds in manhood and brother-hood—a manhood with all natural, healthful hood-a manhood with all natural, healthful powers, passions, and energies kept well in hand—a brotherhood to which the poor and unfortunate may confidently appeal. There were the Connecticut Senators, our cousin Buckingham," and the thoughtful, scholarly Ferry. Near them was the bearer of another honored Connecticut name, Trumbull, of Illinois, with his pale and sagacious, somewhat cynical face. And there were the New York senators, "good Master Fenton," the urbane, and Conkling the debonair. There was Sherman of Ohio, tall and spare, with deep-set, carnest eyes, and his colleague, Thurman, the noblest Democrat of them all. Everybody was glad to see Richard Yates of Illinois, a man of singularly generous and affectionate nature, with the frank manner of a boy and the smile of a woman. During the war, I was a witness to what he did for the soldiers of his great State—to what he felt for the widows and orphans of soldiers. If I remember these things so well, how must they whom he helped and comforted remember them. It is impossible for him to pass beyond the atmosphere of their blessings, the reach of their prayers. Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Saulsbury, both large, strong men, have both a peculiarly restless manner, and walk pertinaciously and semi-circularly, with their hands in their pockets. Mr. Carpenter, with his coat buttoned tightly about him, as though hold-ing himself in with considerable difficulty—

Mr. Saulsbury occasionally growling out scornful or humorous remarks on republican legislation. The power in both of these gen-tlemen seems in an active state of fermentation. Indeed, there is in these three Senators, Yates, Carpenter, and Saulsbury, ability, energy, and eloquence enough unused and unhusbanded—not "tied up in bundles, but lying about loose"—to run a respectable legislature. In strong contrast to Mr. Carpenter is Wisconsin's other Senator, quiet and easy, untimely winter on his head, but perpetual summer in his face. Always fathful and tireless in duty is Mr. Howe, but talking little, and that temperately and to the point, as though the charge of his noble State had been, "Oh, Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding vain and profane babblings,"—[Grace Greenwood in Tribune.

Seward--Crittenden.
[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] Mr. Seward has drifted as far South as Harana, and after the exertions incident to the State Department, is enjoying the fruits, cigars, scenery and climate of Cuba. He is eminently a social animal, is fond of good dinners, and has the cultivated tastes and apartities of account. clinners, and has the cultivated tastes and appetite of a gourmand. He has always been famous for his cook, his wine, and his fund of post-prandial anecdote. When he was a Senator and Cabinet Minister, his political violence and sectional anathemas never went further than the Senate chamber, the stump or an official document. In his official capac or an official capacity he was remorseless, callous, and habitually cool; but at his own table, or in society, he was one of the most entertaining and delightful conversationalists, and full of bonhommic and repartee. Often after a heated debate with some hot-headed Southern Senator, he would dends declared the amount to be \$20,816,716. The net earnings in excess of dividends declared the amount at the smount are smount and sixteen hundredths, average per centage of net profits, embracing dividends and net earnings in excess of dividends, six and thirty-eight hundredths.

The abstract furnished relates to first dividends. Five hundred and sixty-five banks, have declared, and at the commencement of the work of preparing the tables submitted, have reported a second dividend. The aggregate capital of the banks so reported is \$16,872,192. The dividends declared mount to \$2,358,616. The average net profit, embracing dividends and net earnings in excess of dividends include all sums tarried to the surplus fund, and taken together with the dividends reported, and the network of prepared and the network of the net

sums carried to the surplus fund, and, taken together with the dividends reported, are designed to show, and undoubtedly do show, with perfect accurrecy the entire net proceeds of the national banks as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1869."

A Condensed Novel.

In the summer of 1864, Count Sparigni, an opulent noble of Tuscany, was traveling through Germany with his Countess and five blooming children, with the intention of placing one of his eldest danghters in a celebrated German seminary. The party traveled in a huge family carriage, built particularly for the purpose, and a breakage in the springs of this vehicle obliged the travelers to rest a day in an out-of-the-way village. While here, the two youngest children were also lowed to take a ramble in an adjacent wood, under care of a servant, during

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5 Spiegel, Thoms & Co.'s Factory, on Bast.
6 Washington and Noble.
7 Davidson and New York.
1-2 Noble and Michigan.
1-3 Noble and Massachusetts avenue.
1-4 East and Massachusetts avenue.
1-5 New Jersey and Fort Wayne avenue.
1-6 Delaware and Fort Wayne avenue.
1-7 Pennsylvania and Pratt.
1-8 Blind Asylum.

1-8 Blind Asylum.
2-1 Tennessee and St. Clair.
2-3 Michigan, between Meridian and Illinois.
2-4 Tennessee, between Vermont and Michigan
2-5 Illinois and Indiana Avenue.
2-6 New York and Canal—Helwig's Mill.

2-6 New York and Canal—Helwig's Mill.
2-7 West and Indiana.
2-8 Frink & Moore's Novelty Works.
3-1 382 Indiana Avenue.
3-2 Blake and Michigan.
3-4 Frank Wright's Brewery.
3-4 Douglass and New York.
3-5 Cotton Factory, near river.
3-6 Geisendorff's Woolen Factory, near river.
3-7 No. 1 Engine House, Washington, between West and California.
4-1 West and Kentucky avenue.
4-2 Georgia and Mississippi, Coburn & Jones'

4-2 Georgia and Mississippi, Coburn & Jones' lumber yard. 4-3 Washington and Tennessee. 4-5 Illinois and Louisiana, Spencer House. 4-6 Illinois and Garden, Osgood & Smith.

4-7 Illinois and McCarty. 5-1 Bluff road and Rey.
5-2 Delaware and McCarty.
5-3 East and Bicking.
5-4 Virginia avenue and Bradshaw.
5-6 Virginia avenue and noble.
5-7 Georgia and Benton.
6-1 16 Fletcher avenue, Chief Engineer's resi-

6-2 No. 3 Engine House, South street, between Delaware and Alabama.
6-3 Gas Works. 6-4 Pennsylvania and Georgia, Farley &

Sinker.
6-5 Police office, Glenn's Block.
6-7 Delaware and Washington.
7-1 No. 185 New Jersey, corner of Virginia

avenue. 12 Noon. 8-4 Half-past eight o'clock.

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TRAINS LEAVE.

CINCINNATI VIA CAMBRIDGE AND CONNERSVILLE. 4:25 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 3:10 p. m. 1:12 a. m. C. C. C. & L. RASDWAY-BER LINE.

PRONYNCLE AND MADINON BAILEDAD.

(press 2:55 m. 5:55 a.m. attent 0:12 Mar. 10:15 a.m. 12:10 a.m. 7:15 p. m. attent 0:12 Mar. 7:15 p. m. INDIANAPOLM, PERU AND CHICAGO BAILWAY.

13:15 neop. 10:00 4 h

LAPATHTEE BAILBOAD, commodation 8:30 s. m. 2:30 s. m. commodation 12:25 neon. 10:30 s. m. CHOLENAM BAILBOAD. Express 2.50 a.m. 2:10 a.m. 16:21 a.m. 10:20 a.m. 10:20 a.m. 10:20 a.m. 12:10 a.m. 12:10

Cia, and St. Louis Express 8:20 a. m. 2:40 a. m. H. Jouis Day Express 8:20 a. m. 12:00 a. m. Mail 125 p. m. 4:10 p. m. Rt. Louis Night Express 8:20 p. m. 6:45 p. m. t. Louis Night Express 8:30 p. m VINCENSES RAILROAD. Vorthington Ageom. CINCINNATI JORGHON RAILBOAD.

Morning Express 6:57 a. m. 8:57 a. m. Accommodation 2:05 p. m. 1:15 acom. Mail 3:45 p. m. 11:15 p. m. Rushyille Accom. 2:35 p. m. 8:45 a. m. INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WEST'N RAILW'Y. 7:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m

STANGE CITY. MOUNT THE HOGUENOTS at the Academy to-night.

UNDERWRITERS are thinking about increasing insurance rates.

Tur ball of the Locomotive Firemen's Union takes place to-night,

There are two free banks in this State, with an aggregate circulation of \$15,000.

HON, FINLAY BIGGER, of Rushville, yesterday took out a copyright for a combined system of arithmetic and logic, invented by him, and soon to be published.

The Journal tells a story this morning of a lynx having been killed near the tile factory, northeast of the city. Were any copper shoe

THE current number of Benham's R evie "Katy's Letter.,' and "Wont you tell me why, Robin?" together with the "Golden Signet Waltz,"

last night, and received reports of the semiannual examinations held last week, The plans for the new Second Ward school house ing apparatus being the principal subject of

THE following is being circulated, and has received a large number of signatures:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Marion county, pledge ourselves to support good men themselves to pay into the County Treasury for the use of the county all salaries and perquisites for their services in excess of eight thousand dollars per annum."

A NOVELTY in the way of a pen has recently been brought here by C. P. Wilder, the bookectler, which is a sort of compromise between the old-fashioned quill and the modern steel and gold pens. It is made of rubber, except a portion of the nibs, which are made of gold, in order to give it strength and wearing power. It is flexible, like the quill, and durable, like the gold pen, combining the advantages of strong claims that he subscribed \$5,000 to the both, and dispensing with the disadvantages. It is a Yankee invention, and will probably be a profitable one, if everybody likes it as well as those who have tried it here.

THE Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Poor is a society composed of ladies of our city without regard to church or creed. It has been organized over a year, during which time they have assisted a great number of worthy poor. Weekly meetings are held to make up articles for distribution. They would welcome to their number any lady who desires to assist in the good work. The number of destitute to pay, in our city has increased greatly, and to help so many, a great amount is necessary. Anyone wishing to donate to the good work, or willing to assist in any way, can call on the President, Mrs. A. D. Gall, No. 65 North New Jersey street, or tn the Secretary, Mrs. D. S. McKernan.

Tuz anniversary meeting of the Home for Friendless Women was held at the Second Presbyterian Church last night. From the report of the Secretary that during its exis- ing. The object of the company is the manutence, including forty-nine children, the total number of the occupants of the "Home" has been two hundred and seventeen. There are thousand dollars, divided into four thousand

following persons:
Officers—James Smith, Superintendent;
Sarah S. Smith, City Missionary; Susan L.

Horney, Matron Officers of the Board of Managers-John S. Newman, President; Mrs. J. L. John S. Newman, President; Mrs. J. L. Ketcham and Mrs. Hannah Hadley, Vice Presidents; Mrs. C. N. Todd, Treasurer; Mrs. Chas. W. Moores, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Kappes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Ray, Auditor.

Officers of the Board of Trustees—James M.

Officers of the Board of Trustees-James M. Ray, President; James Blake, Vice President; William S. Hubbard, Treasurer; Samuel Mer- the Young Men's Christian Association, this rill, Secretary; D. E. Snyder, Auditor.

terday, and organized.

The meeting this morning was opened with prayer by the Rev. Clippenger, of Blooming-

space in a newspaper in every county of the State be secured for the same purpose.

4th. Besolved, That in view of the fact that woman has been at the head of every movement for the advancement of the human

perance, will use all our power in County and other Conventions to secure the nomina-

Under the act of the last Legislature, authorizing the incorporation of savings banks, four institutions of that nature have been organized, being located at Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Lafayette and South Bend.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Louisiana have found bills of indictment against a number of late United States officials including R. S. Sproule of this sangthe "Last Rose of Surmer" with a power in this JW McBride, Thorntown town John Brockman, Thorntown Isom John Brockman, Isom Jo States officials, including R. S. Sproule of this sang the "Last Rose of Sun mer" with a power city, for conspiracy to defraud the government. and expression that seemed remarkable even to Henry Blase and Caroline Henschen. nating, and gave evidence of possessing a that excellent musical periodical, which has present the excellent musical periodical, which has great deal more ability, both as a singer and Mr. WILL Nichola is going to take a position just been issued, contains two spirited songs, an actress, than one would have supposed from on the Journal as assistant city editor. seeing her on Monday night. Mr. Drayton's "Plunkett" was finely conceived and admirably executed. In his hands the character an-THE Board of School Visitors held a meeting proaches more nearly to what the author intended it should be, than in Campbell's. Mr. Bowler's "Lionel" partook of the general excellence, and received the praise it deserved. were examined and fully discussed, the heat- Mr. Arnold's "Tristram" was an excellent performance; and the chorns enstained its part even better than on the previous nights. Not a little of the credit for the success of the opera is due to Mr. Behrens, the conductor, who handled the orchestra very effectively.

To-night, Meyerbeer's grand opera of the Huguenots will be presented by the full company. The opera is a new one here, and for that reason, if for no other, the attendance should be large.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL CIRCUIT .- The evidence in the Davidson case was concluded this morning, and the argument commenced. The case will be given to the jury this afternoon.

CIVIL CIRCUIT.-The case of John Armstrong vs. The Crown Hill Railway Company begun yesterday, was continued this morning. Armcompany for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the road, on the condition that six trains should be run each way per day, and an increased number on Sundays. The condition was fulfilled by the company until after the subscription was paid, when the cars began running very irregularly, some days not running out at all. He therefore sues to recover the amount of his subscription.

MAYOR'S .- Samuel Max, for obstructing a street, paid \$5 65.

now fourteen inmates.

shares of fifty dollars each. The directors for the Home is under the management of the the first year are John B. Ford, Washington

all the stock except fifty shares. leading to the Adjutant General's office is out of order to-day, which compelled the retreat of Quartermaster John Greenwalt, who is now

Hanny Vincent will again lecture before time on the 16th lustant.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals at the princi sal hotels during the twenty-four hours ending with twelve o'clock.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read, amended and approved.

The Committee on Nominations presented a report, which was amended by making the election of President the order for eleven o'clock, and then adopted.

Un motion, a committee consisting of H. F. Underwood, W. F. Browning, and C. Q. Egbert, was appointed to examine the reports of the various officers.

The report of the Agent was ordered and to be printed.

The Committee on Nominations presented a Release Pittsburgh A. L. Winne, Chiesgo R. Kleannan, Chicago R. Kleannan, Chicago R. Kleannan, Chicago R. Kleannan, Chicago R. M. Y. J. B. Benes, Terre Haute W. H. Widner, Galion S. W. Lambeth, Philadelic, Go Carbette, Chicago R. Kleannan, Chicago R. L. Wille, A. L.

be printed.

The Committee on Resolutions then made their report, and resolutions to the following effect were adopted by the Alliance:

Ist. Resolved. That we have increased faith and confidence in the principles avowed by the last Alliance, and are of the opinion that total abstinence is the only method by which the liquor traffic can be governed; and that we will use all the means in our power to attain that end.

2nd. Resolved. That a Juvenile Temperance Organization should be made in every Sunday School in the State.

That a primary text book should be issued, which will more fully, than any now extant, demonstrate the evils of alcoholic liquors upon the system.

That Professor Pyland T. Brown, who has a work on the above subject now in course of preparation, be requested to finish it as soon as possible.

3d. Resolved. That an additional number of traveling agents be employed to agitate the question throughout the State; and that a space in a newspaper in every county of the State be secured for the same purpose.

4th. Resolved. That in view of the fact that woman has been at the head of every R shell, Noblesville of Lauring. The large land the same purpose.

Sk Harryman, Moores W J Simpleton, Oxford Henry Sims, Martinsville Rouse. W J S was withing the Alliance:

J W Smith, Worthington C A Mershon, Bloomington C A Mer

movement for the advancement of the human race, she be asked to assist us in this great work.

5th. Resolved, That although we possess a high regard for the medical profession, we can not shut our eyes to the fact that a large per centage of drunkenness is caused by the prescription of liquor in a variety of diseases; and since science has developed the fact that a large number of diseases for which alcoholic stimulants were ordered, can now be cured by ordinary methods, the profession be requested to give the subject their conscientious attention.

6th. Resolved, That while we will earnestly work for a prohibitory law, we will also labor to prevent the issuing of licenses, and to bring to punishment those whom we can under the present law.

7th. Resolved, That we, as friends of Tem-

NATIONAL HOTEL.

and other Conventions to secure the nomination of reliable temperance men, and, in case of failure so to do, we shall be justified in opposing the enemies of prohibition.

During the discussion of the last resolution, the Alliance adjourned until two o'clock.

The election of President was carried over until this afternoon, on account of the lengthy debate on the resolutions. The Alliance will probably adjourn to-night.

R T Morrison, tosport Mrs Farnsworth, Gran-Mrs Pollard and child, Ville, O Geo Woodfill, Clayton James W Mortin, Lebason Onio Dames W Mortin, R T Morrison, Gosport D C Bailey, Cin'ti
Mrs Farnsworth, Gran- Mrs Pollard and child

A marriage license was issued this morning

J. W. LINES & Co. report sales of tobacco

for January, at \$11,622. THE receipts of the four performances DeHaven's Circus amount to \$549 25.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Andy Sharpe, at 28 North Pennsylvania street, is the proprietor of the most popular brands of cigars of the day. His Bon Tous, Hunkidoras, and others, are delicious enough to tempt the appetite of epicurean cigar users. He is subject to a disease called the color of his store front, because, work as he will, he can not supply the demand for his cigars. To those interested, we say call and try them.

Smith & Foster make the celebrated and popular Prize Medal Shirt, which is the best and cheapest to be had in this market. A perfect fit warranted, from the best maierials. No. 22 East 2 2t. Washington street.

We Always Weigh! 9 kinds Coal.

3 kinds Coke. Call and get Price List.

A liberal discount from List Price, If allowed to guess it out 1. M. C. & C. Co., 19 Circle street.

Removal-Mick, Geyer & Co. have removed their real estatate office to 161/4 East Wash ington street-old Sentinol office-where they will be happy to see their friends.

If you would feel supremely happy, go to Arden's, sign of the Big Red Boot, No. 55 South Meridian street, where the best workmen in the city are employed, and the neatest fitting boot is 2 1w.

In Search of a Minister.

Mayor's.—Samuel Max, for obstructing a street, paid \$5 65.

William Bodkin, for being drunk and distorderly, was fined \$9 00, which he was unable to pay.

Louis Lynn, for assault and battery on Nellie Burt, was fined \$7 45, which he secured.

Nellie Burt, the prosecuting witness in this case, was attached for contempt, in failing to appear on last Saturday. She was dismissed with a reprimand.

The Certificate of Incorporation of the Star Glass Company, of New Albany, was filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The object of the company is two hundred thousand deltars, divided into four thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The directors for the first year are John B. Ford, Washington C. Depauw and John B. Winstanley, who own all the stock except fifty shares.

In Search of a Minister.

The first minister was too old; he would not suit the young folks. The second, just out of the seminary, was too young; the old folks as add to had not experience. The third had experience. He had been in a parish three vears. He was still young, with the elastic hopes and strong enthusiasm of youth. But he was a backelor. The people pretty universally declared that the minister should accepte in a parish three vears. He was still young, with the elastic hopes and strong enthusiasm of youth. But he was a backelor. The people pretty universally declared that the minister should have a wife and a house. The women all said there must be somebody to organize the sewing circles and to lead the female prayer meetings. The fourth was married, but he had three or four children. We could not support him. It seems to be no longer true that "Blessed is he whose and three or four children. We could not support him. It seems to be no longer true that "Blessed is he whose and three or four children. We could not support him. It seems to be no longer true that "Blessed is he whose and three or four children. We could not support him. It seems to be no longer true that "Blessed is he whose and three or four children. We could not suppor Then, besides those who have heard, there is the Rev. Mr. C., who has the reputation of being a most excellent pastor. He is indefatigable in visiting the sick, in comforting the afflicted, in dealing with the recreant and the unconverted. But Mr. thousand New York men here; men who know what a good sermon is. We must have a man that can draw them sir; a man as good as they have in New York.

We talked over Mr. K——. He is a rare preacher, by all accounts. I understand that

I understand that

Horace Greeley.

his health has suffered some by excessive to his study, and can use his old sermons. He preached once or twice in exchange with our old pastor before he left. But Descon S—and Elder Kay will not hear of him. "He is not social," says Descon S—. "He does not know half the people in High-kirk, where he has been settled for five years. He often passes his best friend without noticing him, on the screet." "Never would do," says Elder Kay. "He only visits his people once a year. I want to know my minister. We want a man to run in and out, as though he cared for us. Preaching is all very well, but we don't want a minister who is all talk." I am in despair, and despite the breach of ecclesiastical ctiquette, I have resolved to resort to advertising.—[Christian Union.

The Children's Crusade,
Most of our readers have read or heard of
the Grusades, in which so many soldiers went
from Europe to the Holy Land, to capture it
from the Moslems, and to gain possession of
the sepulchre of Christ. But possibly they
have not heard that a great number of children went on such a crusade, and perished. A
writer in Harper's Magazine gives an account
of it:

of it:

A band of fifty thousand children, from Germany and France, set out, in 1212, to sedeem the Holy Sepulchre. A peasant child of Vendome first assumed the cross in France, and soon an increasing throng of boys and girls gathered round him, as he passed from Paris to the South, and, with a touching simplicity, declared that they meant to go to Jerusalem to deliver the sepulchre of the Savior.

vior.

Their parents and relations in vain endeavored to dissuade them; they escaped from their homes; they wandered away without money, or means of subsistence; and they believed that a miracle would dry up the Mediterranean Sea, and enable them to pass safely to the shores of Syria. At length a body of seven thousand of the French, children reached Marseilles, where they met with a strange and Marseilles, where they met with a strange and unlooked-for doom.

At Marseilles where slave traders, who were

At Marseilles where slave traders, who were accustomed to purchase or steal children, in order to sell them to the Saracers. Two of these monsters, Ferrers and Porcus, engaged to take the young crusaders to the Holy Land without charge; and then set sail in seven ships to the Last. Two of the vessels were sunk on their passage, with all the passengers; the others arrived safely, and the unhappy children were sold by their betrayers in the slave markets of Alexandria or Cairo. Other large bodies of children came from Germany across the Alps. Many perished from hunger, heat, disease. A few were enabled to die on the sacred soil of Syria; and it is estimated that fifty thousand of the flower of European youth were lost in this most remarkable of the crusades.

Speaking a Borrowed Speech.

An episode in sensational life has recently come to life at the national capital. It is said that when President Lincoln's Louisiana bill was before both Houses of Congress, Senators was before both Houses of Congress, Senators Summer and Buckalew met in the lobby, and after comparing notes, discovered that extremes had met, and that they were alike opposed to the bill. Sumner insisted that Buckalew should make a speech against it, but the latter thought that a speech from a Democrat would frame no influence, and he, in turn, insisted that Sumner should speak by all means. Sumner pleaded lack of time, but facetiously remarked to Buckalew "If you will write the marked to Buckalew, "If you will write the speech, I will deliver it," At four o'clock the next morning, the speech was finished, Bucka-lew having labored all night. During the day, he quietly slipped the roll of manuscript into Sumner's hands. The following morning into Sumner's hands. The following morning Buckalew was late in arriving at the Capitol, and, on entering the Senate chamber, he found Mr. Sumner occupying the Senate with a speech against the admission of Louisiana, which speech Buckalew recognized as the same he had handed to Sumner the day before. Sumner, in the short interval, had committed

the whole speech to memory. Mr. Hamlin, passing Buckalew's seat at the time, remarked, "Sumner is talking sense for once in his lite." The Wedding Ring Finger.
This is the fourth inger on the left hand. this particular diget should Why this particular diget should have re-ceived such a token of honor and trust be-yond all its congeners, both in Pagan and Christian times, has been variously inter-preted. The most common explanation is, ac-cording to Sir Thomas Browne, "presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, vein or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart;" which direct vascular communication Browne shows to be anatomically incorrect. Macro-bius gives another reason, which may perhaps bius gives another reason, which may perhaps satisfy those anatomists who are not satisfied with the above. "Pollex," he says, "or thumb, (whose office and general usefulness are sufficiently indicated from its Latin derivitive, poella, and from its Greek equivalent, antichier, which means as good as a hand,") is too busy to be set apart for any such special employment; the next finger to the thumb, being but half protected on that side, besides having other work to do, is also ineligible; the opprobrium attaching to the middle finger, called medicus, puts it entirely out of the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is, moreover, too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honors devolve naturally on pronobus, the wedding finger."

finger."
In the British Apollo, 1788, it is urged that In the British Apollo, 1788, it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it can not be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straight-

Pressure in Steam Boilers.

There has been much difference of opinio among engineers, says the Locomotive, as to whether the pressure in a steam boiler was greatest at the top or bottom. Many have contended that the pressure was several pounds less at the bottom, from the fact that the weight of water must be added to the inthe weight of water must be added to the indicated pressure of steam. We had the pleasure of sceing this question definitely settled a few days since at the Print Works of Messrs. John and James Hunter, Hestonville, Pennsylvania. An elbow was put on the end of the blow-off pipe which entered the muddrum. Into this elbow a plug was screwed, which was tapped to receive a half inch pipe; to this pipe a steam gage was attached and the blow-off cock opened. On comparing the gages attached to the top of the boiler, and to the mud-drum as described above, it was found that the pressure was greatest at the bottom by about a pound and a half, thus proving the latter theory, that the pressure at the bottom is the indicated pressure plus the weight of the column of water.—[Scientific American.

was dragging along a country store his eyes having failed him while stu the ministry—his good wife betho that she could cover by hand the wo tous of the day, and thus carn an ho ny. From this time the couple advited ambition until they had perfechinery for covering buttons, the first ed for the purpose in this country this sprang an immense factory, others, until Samuel Williston had the buttons of the world. His fact still running at Easthampton, coinin for the proprietors, and known to even

Amherst College, besides lesser gifts.

A Republican Interviews a Prince.

"While the Prince and party," says a letter to the New York Tribune, "were en route from New York, a Western mangot on the train at Baltimore, on the Junction, and by mistake made his way into the special car, where he quietly took a seat Presently, seeing a nice young man reading a paper, with another lying at his feet, he stepped up to the stranger, and lacking old Jack's loyal instinct, thus accosted the true prince: 'Have you done with this paper, sir?' A stare of astonishment was the only reply. Again he asks, raising his voice. 'Have you done with this paper, sir?'' Again the same mate, amazed reply—a steady Guelphic stare. It is highly probable that His Highness had never before been addressed after the plain republican style. At this point the indignant traveler broke forth: 'Why—and—!' (words which I really can not bring myself to write, though I remember to have encountered them in various religious publications, 'can't you say yes, or no?' 'Well, yes, then, said the Prince.'

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge E. B. MARTINDALE will be a can Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention of Marion county. WILLIAM HADLEY will be a candidate for Recorder of Marion county, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held on

Saturday, March 19.

AABON D. OHR, for the last thirteen years As- Golden Rio, sistant Ticket Agent in the Union Depot Office, will be a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the de-cision of the Republican Nominating Convention. DANIEL M. RANSDELL will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the Republi-can Primary Election, to be held on Saturday, March 19, 1870.

FRED. KNEFLER will be a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the decision of the HENRY C. GUFFIN will be a candidate before the Republican Nominating Convention for Prosecuting Attorney of the Marion Criminal Circuis

FREDERICK BAGGS will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

DENTIST. DR. KILGORE. DENTIST No. 70 North Illinois Street,



Has refitted and en-larged his office, adding all late improvements known to the profes-sion, and will continue to work at the same low prices, as hereto. low prices, as hereto-fore, guaranteeing all work that comes from his office to be of the best quality, and made from the best mate-febt-3m

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General Agents for Indiana

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Last Night but Two of the

RICHINGS

TO-NIGHT, first time in this city of MEYER-REER'S Great Masterpiece, THE

Huguenots!

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Fully Opened and Established!

Academy of Music. We are now receiving large invoices of

NEW CROP TEAS.

Including some of the FINEST GOODS ever brought

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY Of Choice

Old Government Java, And Mocha Coffees.

Hard and Soft Sugars

Is always Large, and is made up of the Best Brands A very Choice Article of New Orleans

We also have a reputation for PURE GROUND SPICES.

REMEMBER THAT THE NEW AGADEMY OF MUSIC STORE

No. 7. Odd Fellows' Hall.

Are one and the same in quality of goods and prices, The China Tea Store.

A CARD.

A CARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2,4870. To the Trades' Unions, Laboring Men, and the Public Generally, of the City of Indianapolis

WE, the journeymen Shoemakers, Knighte of St.
Crispin, equalized our bill of prices in Detober, 1869. At that time all the employers compiled.
with our wishes; and now in the inclement season,
Messrs. Friedgen, Slersdorler, Abershart, Arden and
others, refuse to comply with the requirements
made over their own signatures. We would therefore respectfully request the public to aid us in our
just demands, by patronising Messrs. Adams,
Wells, Duggan, Farrar, Wands, Murer, Chives,
Schopp and Schrader and Holly, who are
willing to live and let live. All we ask is to receive
a just compensation for our labor, which we and our
familles are justly entitled to—claiming as we do
that labor is capital, underlying every other interest, and should receive from society protection and
encouragement. Recognising the right of the manufacturer to control his capital, we also claim the right to
control our labor, and to be consulted in determining the
prices to be paid for it. We therefore urge all working men to help us in the effort to accure for ourselves and our children a fair compensation for our
toll, and a position in society to which, as wealthproducers and loyal citizens, we are justly entitled.

Yours truthfully,

Yours truthfully. ST. CRISPIN.

SEWING MACHINES.

Persons wanting

Sewing Machines,

Owe it to themselves to try THE DOMESTIC

Before purchasing. They want THE BEST, why not get it! At WALKER & CO.'S, State Agents,

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